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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 11
Environment

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Overall orientation

11.1 The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the subsidiary organ of the General Assembly responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Governing Council of UNEP further clarified the mandate of the Programme in its decision 19/1, containing the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, with the General Assembly subsequently endorsing a strengthened role of UNEP in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 in 1997, and in its resolutions 53/242 in 1999 and 67/213 in 2012.

11.2 The objective of the United Nations Environment Programme over the period from 2014 to 2017 is to catalyse a transition towards low-carbon, low-emission, resource-efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent and improved environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the well-being of current and future generations and the attainment of global environmental goals. The UNEP strategy to achieve that objective rests on its ability to catalyse change among Member States in their efforts to achieve progress on environmental issues. To that end, UNEP will continue its leadership role in the United Nations system and with other partners on environmental matters, reflecting General Assembly resolution 67/213. That will entail promoting coherence in the United Nations system on environmental matters in order to ensure a coordinated approach across the United Nations system that reduces fragmentation and increases efficiency and effectiveness. UNEP will strengthen its leadership in key United Nations coordination bodies and lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment to maximize the potential for environmentally sound development.

11.3 UNEP will strengthen its use of strategic partnerships with Member States, other stakeholders and entities within the United Nations system to catalyse transformational change and leverage impact, significantly larger than what UNEP could achieve operating on its own. A primary vehicle for unlocking the additional value of the United Nations system is to invest in partnerships within that system. Strengthening partnerships must also include major groups, as they are a key contributor to the implementation of environmental commitments. Relevant stakeholders will be engaged in new mechanisms that promote transparency based on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions. UNEP will include all major groups whose actions affect, or are affected by, an environmental issue engaged through their relevant global, regional or national networks. UNEP will scale up the use of norms, methods and tools harnessing the potential of both the United Nations and major groups. It will also redefine its relationships with UNEP national committees[1] to make best use of them in reaching out at the national level and ensuring that UNEP's services and products are accessible and used by others.

[1] Thirty-six UNEP national committees have been set up in accordance with Governing Council decision 13/33 of 1985, in which the Council authorized the establishment of national environmental committees to support the activities of UNEP.

11.4 At the heart of the UNEP strategy are objectives of greater efficiency, transparency and the use of performance information for improved management decision-making. UNEP will take into account recommendations for the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of the United Nations on development in developing countries in line with General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. UNEP will pay particular attention to ways in which it can leverage further impact through development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system. Capacity-building and the facilitation of technology development and sharing in countries underpin the delivery of all UNEP support to countries in line with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. The Programme also embeds the integration of gender and ensures that environmental aspects of sustainable development take into account economic and social considerations. In implementing Governing Council decision 23/11 on gender equality in the field of the environment, UNEP continues to ensure integration of gender perspectives into policy documents and project design and implementation.

11.5 UNEP support to countries for a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication is one of the important tools for achieving sustainable development. UNEP will strengthen its cooperation with the International Labour Organization, in conformity with paragraph 62 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). Work will also be undertaken to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations system to address the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product that take into consideration environmental sustainability to better inform policy decisions.

11.6 UNEP will deliver its work within seven priority areas for the biennium 2016-2017:

(a) Climate change;

(b) Disasters and conflicts;

(c) Ecosystem management;

(d) Environmental governance;

(e) Chemicals and waste;

(f) Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production;

(g) Environment under review.

11.7 *Climate change*. Within the framework of the United Nations approach to climate change, UNEP will work with Member States and other partners, including the private sector, to: (a) build the resilience of countries to climate change through ecosystem-based and other supporting adaptation approaches; (b) promote the transfer and use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for low-emission development; and (c) support planning and implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The implementation of national and subnational energy policies, support for low-emission development, cleaner energy technologies, public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and

vehicles, adaptation to climate change and forests are key areas needing attention. UNEP will achieve that by conducting scientific assessments; providing policy, planning and legislative advice; integrating gender-related considerations and use of gender-sensitive indicators into project planning and capacity-building processes; facilitating access to finance; undertaking pilot interventions and promoting the integration of these approaches through national development; fostering climate change outreach and awareness-raising; knowledge sharing through climate change networks; and supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the implementation of commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

11.8 *Disasters and conflicts*. As a part of United Nations system-wide strategies for natural and man-made disaster risk reduction and preparedness, crisis response and recovery, UNEP will build national capacity to use sustainable natural resource and environmental management to: (a) reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters and bring in the environmental dimension in support of other United Nations entities' conflict prevention mandates; and (b) support sustainable recovery from natural and man-made disasters. The subprogramme will integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of risk management. UNEP will provide environmental risk and impact assessments, policy guidance, institutional support, training and services to countries to enhance cooperation on environmental issues, and pilot new approaches to natural resource management. In doing so, UNEP will seek to catalyse action and upscaling by partners working with countries on risk reduction, relief and recovery, including United Nations humanitarian operations, as requested by the Governing Council in its decision 26/15.

11.9 *Ecosystem management*. With a view to mainstreaming the ecosystem approach in policymaking and implementation processes, assisting the reversal of ecosystem degradation and addressing the challenge of food security and water quality, UNEP seeks to promote proper management of biodiversity, particularly at the ecosystem level. UNEP will catalyse the maintenance of natural capital and the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems. It aims to enable integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to improve the resilience and productivity of interdependent landscapes and their associated ecosystems and species. UNEP will: (a) promote integrated land and water management approaches that help to strengthen and restore the resilience and productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems, thereby maintaining natural ecological processes that support food production systems and maintain water quantity and quality; (b) promote the management of coasts and marine systems to ensure that ecosystem services are restored or maintained; and (c) help to strengthen the enabling environment for ecosystems, including transboundary ones, at the request of all concerned countries. The aim is to enable countries to sustain ecosystem services for human well-being and biodiversity for present and future generations, taking into account the need to integrate gender perspectives, recognize and respect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as well as equitable social development and inclusion. That will be done in consultation with secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and will include support to countries in creating the enabling environment for the implementation of

ecosystem and biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, paying particular attention to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. UNEP will also support requests from countries to integrate biodiversity values into national development planning and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.

11.10 *Environmental governance*. UNEP will improve coherence and synergy in environmental governance in collaboration with other United Nations agencies by: (a) providing support to the United Nations system and entities of multilateral environmental agreements, taking advantage of United Nations coordination mechanisms to increase coordination of actions on environmental policies and programmes within the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements; (b) helping countries to strengthen their environmental institutions and laws and implement their national environmental policies upon their request, ensuring the integration of gender perspectives; and (c) helping to increase the integration of environmental sustainability into national and regional policies and plans, based on demand from countries while taking into account gender perspectives. A key area of work is support to countries in developing and reporting on the environmental aspects of the sustainable development goals. UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface in carrying out this work. It will facilitate increased participation of stakeholders as appropriate in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice along the lines of Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

11.11 *Chemicals and waste*. As a part of system-wide efforts by the United Nations and in close collaboration with those involved in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the secretariats of the other multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste, UNEP will work to lessen the environmental and human health impacts of chemicals and waste. It will enhance its work to support countries to increase their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including e-waste, to help countries to achieve by 2020 sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. UNEP will do so by helping countries to improve the regulatory and institutional framework for the sound management of chemicals. That will include servicing and strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process adopted in Dubai in 2006 and supporting the evolution and implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste. The subprogramme will work for the entry into force and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. It will also continue efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination in the cluster of chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements at the national level. UNEP will also keep under review the trends in the production, use and release of chemicals and waste to identify issues of concern and catalyse sound management actions, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships that address them.

11.12 *Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production*. UNEP will promote government policy reform, changes in private sector management practices, and increased consumer awareness (taking into consideration gender differences) as a means to reduce the impact of economic growth on resource depletion and environmental degradation. Following the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of the 10-year framework of programmes

on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP, which was designated the secretariat of the 10-year framework, will prioritize its support for this work. It will also improve understanding of the opportunities and challenges and costs and benefits of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It will support countries willing to engage in such a transition to design the appropriate policy mix and share experiences, best practices and knowledge. UNEP will work with its network of partners to: (a) strengthen the scientific basis for decision-making, and support governments, cities and other local authorities in designing and implementing tools and policies to increase resource efficiency, including sustainable consumption and production and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; (b) promote the application of life-cycle and environmental management approaches to improve resource efficiency in sectoral policymaking and in business and financial operations along global value chains, using public-private partnerships as a key delivery mechanism; and (c) promote the adoption of consumption-related policies and tools by public institutions and private organizations, and increase consumer awareness of more sustainable lifestyles. UNEP will provide guidance and support to interested stakeholders, including business and industry and other major groups, to develop strategies that are supportive of national and sectoral policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

11.13 *Environment under review*. Keeping the global environmental situation under review in a systematic and coordinated way and providing early warning on emerging issues for informed decision-making by policymakers and the general public is one of the core mandates of UNEP. The Programme aims to enhance integrated assessment, interpretation and coherence of environmental, economic and social information to assess the environment, identify emerging issues and contribute data to track progress towards environmental sustainability, including targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to facilitate global policymaking. The global environmental goals used in the Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5) will continue to serve as a basis for assessing the state of the environment and the Global Gender and Environment Outlook for providing the relevant gender data and indicators. UNEP will support capacity-building efforts in developing countries that commit to environmental monitoring and commit to post-environmental data and information on public platforms in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UNEP aims to increase participation of stakeholders in environmental decision-making processes, including the generation, analysis, packaging, availability and dissemination of integrative environmental information.

11.14 UNEP regional offices, liaison offices and country offices will play a prominent role in coordinating UNEP delivery of the programme of work at the regional, subregional and country levels, and use partnerships to achieve impact and upscale efforts. While each of the UNEP subprogrammes is presented separately, the organization's objectives will be met by ensuring that the synergies between the subprogrammes are harnessed in a way that leverages the best possible impact. For instance, the principles and approaches underpinning subprogrammes such as ecosystem management and climate change will inform the work conducted under disasters and conflicts, to ensure that relevant tools and approaches developed within those subprogrammes are applied in countries that are vulnerable to or

affected by disasters and conflicts. Similarly, UNEP will seek synergies with its work on marine systems under subprogramme 3, Ecosystem management, and its work on land-based sources of pollution handled under subprogramme 5, Chemicals and waste. The work of UNEP under subprogramme 6, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, will contribute to energy efficiency work under subprogrammes 1 and 3, Climate change and Ecosystem management, by reducing use of natural resources, and to subprogramme 5, Chemicals and waste, through responsible production and waste minimization. There will also be close collaboration between the work of UNEP on alternatives to certain ozone-depleting substances and energy efficiency, through coordinated efforts under subprogrammes 5 and 1, Chemicals and waste and Climate change. Similarly, subprogramme 4, Environmental governance, will complement the work of all other subprogrammes.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the ability of countries to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission strategies for sustainable development and human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Adaptation approaches, including an ecosystem-based approach, are implemented and integrated into key sectoral and national development strategies to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to climate change impacts	(a) (i) Increase in number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that implement ecosystem-based and other supporting site-based adaptation initiatives (ii) Increase in number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that have progressed in integrating ecosystem-based adaptation and other adaptation approaches into sectoral and national development strategies[2]
(b) Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low-emission development	(b) (i) Increased percentage of renewable energy in the global energy mix (ii) Increased percentage of countries meeting energy efficiency standards for specific sectors supported by UNEP

[2] The steps to measure progress are: (a) entry points in sectoral and national development strategies for integrating adaptation are identified and the case for integration made; (b) evidence and information for integrating adaptation into a sectoral or national development strategy are generated; (c) options for integrating adaptation into sectoral and national development strategies are assessed and discussed with stakeholders; (d) sectoral and national development strategies integrating adaptation are submitted for endorsement and adoption; and (e) sectoral and national development strategies integrating adaptation are adopted by government.

	(iii) Increased number of implemented programmes/projects by countries on transfer of advanced technologies in the area of renewable energy or energy efficiency with the assistance of UNEP
	(iv) Increase in the number of policies and actions taken by countries to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and other climate pollutants as a result of UNEP-led public-private partnership initiatives
	(v) Increase in climate finance invested for clean energy as a result of UNEP engagement
(c) Transformative REDD-plus strategies and finance approaches are developed and implemented by developing countries that aim to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and bring about multiple benefits for biodiversity and livelihoods	(c) Increase in number and percentage of countries that have progressed both steps in their development and implementation of REDD-plus strategies; step 1 national REDD-plus readiness plan approved; step 2 national or subnational climate change strategies recognize investments based on REDD-plus as a means for transformation[3]

Strategy

11.15 Responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP aims to strengthen countries' ability to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission strategies for sustainable development and human well-being by: (a) promoting development and use of climate science for policymaking and informing the climate change negotiation process; (b) facilitating access to and supporting capacity-building efforts for finance for climate resilience, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; (c) fostering climate change awareness and education; (d) supporting development and implementation of policies, plans and climate actions in countries, upon their request, in the form of pilots that can be scaled up through partner organizations; (e) sharing lessons and information on climate technologies and approaches through networks; and (f) supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and implementation of related country commitments.

11.16 The subprogramme is shaped by decisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and complements the Convention's work, while being guided by sound science, particularly from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. UNEP seeks a regional balance in the delivery of the subprogramme, taking into consideration vulnerabilities to climate change and

[3] The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) has developed a results-based monitoring framework. These indicators form the basis for measurement of this indicator to ensure coherence with the Programme's monitoring framework.

countries' needs to ensure that the capacity of countries is strengthened to respond to climate change challenges. Outreach will foster greater understanding of climate change, ensuring that countries have access to climate change information, lessons learned and successful project examples. UNEP will work through partnerships with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat and other convention secretariats, the rest of the United Nations system and other institutions with the following strategy:

(a) UNEP will support countries, in particular developing countries, to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change by strengthening national institutional capacities and supporting national efforts to incorporate adaptation approaches, including ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into development planning and policymaking. UNEP will conduct, upon request, vulnerability and impact assessments, deliver economic analyses of climate change impacts and adaptation options and scientific and policy-related information, identify best practices, provide adaptation planning and policy development support, facilitate countries' access to finance, build readiness to deploy funding effectively and strengthen its outreach. Efforts will be made to ensure that the ecosystem-based approach takes into consideration biodiversity considerations in consultation with the secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, taking into account Aichi Biodiversity Target 10. Pilot demonstrations that accelerate learning in reducing vulnerability to climate change will be used to scale up successful approaches through partnerships to leverage impact. UNEP will also assist countries to meet their national climate change adaptation planning and reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The scientific work will complement the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. UNEP will support the development of the Intergovernmental Panel's assessments, special reports and their outreach. While the main focus of the UNEP adaptation programme remains ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem-based adaptation is most usefully applied as an integral component of a range of adaptation strategies. Therefore, UNEP will engage with partners working on the full range of adaptation approaches with other organizations with complementary expertise;

(b) UNEP will facilitate the move to low-emission development pathways and the implementation of green economy strategies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication by helping countries to overcome financial, institutional and regulatory barriers to the uptake of renewable energy technologies and the adoption of energy efficiency measures in transport, buildings, manufacturing and appliances. UNEP will build technical skills and knowledge of policy options in the clean energy sector and help countries to develop mechanisms, strategies and policies that reduce costs and risks for financial actors in climate change mitigation investments. UNEP will strengthen the scientific basis for informed decision-making; conduct technology and resource assessments; share knowledge about technology and policy options; support mitigation planning and policy development; facilitate access to finance and work with innovative financing mechanisms; build readiness to deploy funding effectively; and strengthen outreach to facilitate access to relevant climate change information. UNEP will also assist countries with climate change mitigation planning and reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(c) In support of the Cancún agreements reached in December 2010 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNEP will work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other partners and in coordination with relevant conventions, including the secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements across the three major forested regions worldwide to support the development of national REDD-plus strategies and finance approaches. The UN-REDD programme is a collaborative partnership of FAO, UNDP and UNEP that supports countries on the implementation of REDD-plus.[4] The work of UNEP on REDD-plus is aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by generating funding that communities can use to improve sustainable management of forests, strengthen the role of conservation, shift the forest sector to alternative development pathways, and support the conservation of biological diversity and livelihoods. UNEP will support high-level political dialogues relating to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity processes, support stakeholders in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and engage with the private sector to discuss REDD-plus as an instrument for climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. Strengthening the scientific basis for decision-making and improving outreach are key pillars in this strategy. UNEP will support the development of national REDD-plus strategies and the implementation of readiness programmes, and develop tools and guidance on identifying and contributing to environmental and social objectives. UNEP will conduct scientific assessments; provide policy, planning and legislative advice; integrate gender-related considerations and use of gender-sensitive indicators into planning and capacity-building processes; facilitate access to finance; undertake pilot interventions; promote the integration of these approaches through national development; foster climate change outreach and awareness-raising; and share knowledge through climate change networks.

[4] UN-REDD work is divided among the agencies based on comparative advantages with UNEP focusing on REDD-plus, ecosystem services, biodiversity and green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. REDD-plus includes five activities as defined in the Cancún Agreements: (a) reducing emissions from deforestation; (b) reducing emissions from forest degradation; (c) conservation of forest carbon stocks; (d) sustainable management of forests; and (e) enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition within countries to the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental degradation to protect human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to prevent and reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters is improved	(a) (i) Percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that progress at least one step in four of six categories in the country capacity framework[5] for natural resource and environmental management (ii) Increase in the number of United Nations policies, programmes and training courses on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management based on UNEP reports and inputs
(b) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to support sustainable recovery from disasters and conflicts is improved	(b) (i) Percentage of countries affected by natural and/or man-made disasters that progress at least one step in four of six categories in the country capacity framework for natural resource and environmental management, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increase in the percentage of national recovery plans that prioritize environment and natural resource management needs based on UNEP assistance

Strategy

11.17 The responsibility for the leadership of the disasters and conflicts subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. UNEP aims to help countries affected by, or vulnerable to, natural and man-made disasters to integrate environmental risks and opportunities in national development plans and post-crisis recovery programmes in order to contribute to more equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. Synergies will

[5] UNEP will measure progress in achieving the expected accomplishments using a composite indicator based on a country capacity framework. This framework, which is based on 15 years of experience in some 50 countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, allows for the measurement of progress in six categories of capacity for environmental and natural resource management at the national level: (a) access to information and availability of data, (b) policy and planning, (c) laws, (d) institutions, (e) implementation and enforcement capacity, and (f) public participation in decision-making. In each of the six categories, there are several steps that reflect a gradual expansion of capacity.

be leveraged from UNEP work on biodiversity and ecosystem services and climate change adaptation. UNEP will integrate gender perspectives in project design and use gender-sensitive indicators to contribute to the knowledge on sex and age-differentiated impacts of natural and man-made disasters to influence policymaking processes.

11.18 Within existing mandates of UNEP, including Governing Council decision 26/15, and without duplicating efforts of other organizations responsible for crisis response or risk reduction, UNEP will work through strategic partnerships to support countries in addressing the environmental causes and consequences of natural and man-made disasters, as follows:

(a) UNEP will provide early warning and risk assessments, policy guidance and training to enable requesting governments to use sustainable natural resource management to reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters. In particular, UNEP will demonstrate the role that improved ecosystem management can play in achieving risk reduction, vulnerability reduction and local resilience. UNEP will catalyse uptake by countries and United Nations partners of an ecosystem-based approach to disaster risk reduction. The Programme will help stakeholders to use the environment as a platform for cooperation in order to reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters. UNEP will leverage impact through partnerships in the United Nations system and the broader international community, which are critical to extending its capacity and upscaling results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practice into their own policy and planning processes, including the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the World Bank and others;

(b) UNEP will also provide environmental expertise for emergency response and crisis recovery operations at the subregional, national and subnational levels, upon request from Governments directly or through mechanisms such as humanitarian response clusters, early recovery programmes, and post-crisis needs assessments. UNEP will assess acute environmental risks from natural and man-made disasters, and provide early warning to minimize any adverse impacts on human life (taking into consideration sex and age-differentiated impacts) and the environment, integrate environmental considerations into relief and recovery programmes, and design and technically support environmental clean-up and ecosystem restoration operations carried out by partners. With the United Nations country teams and other partners, UNEP will provide, upon request by Governments, policy guidance and assistance in developing and implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for sustainable natural resource and environmental management at national and subregional levels to support economic recovery and the creation of green jobs in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. UNEP will, when requested, help stakeholders use the environment as a platform for cooperation in the context of recovery and reconstruction. The strong partnerships established over the past 15 years with key humanitarian, development and peace and security actors will serve as the cornerstone of UNEP's approach, ensuring not only that environmental considerations are integrated into the support provided to crisis-affected countries, but also that results are sustained and upscaled. Key partners include the Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies (AGEE), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, UNDP, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and others.

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition to the integration of the conservation and management of land, water and living resources to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased	(a) (i) Increase in percentage of countries integrating the ecosystem approach into sector-based natural resource management, with the assistance of UNEP
	(ii) Increase in the ratio of river basins where the ecosystem approach is approved by governing bodies, or under implementation by parties, to the total number of river basins in countries assisted by UNEP
	(iii) Increase in percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that are improving their water quality framework based on the International Water Quality Guidelines
	(iv) Increase in percentage area managed with an ecosystem approach over the total area covered by countries with the assistance of UNEP
	(v) Increase in percentage area by country or by group of countries that share transboundary ecosystems, on land-based and watershed ecosystem restoration that are assisted by UNEP
(b) Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to sustain ecosystem services from coastal and marine systems is increased	(b) (i) Increase in percentage of countries and corporations adopting action plans to reduce marine litter in coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP
	(ii) Increase in percentage of countries and corporations adopting action plans to reduce untreated wastewater in coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP

	(iii) Increase in percentage of regional seas[6] where the ecosystem approach is under implementation by parties, with the assistance of UNEP
	(iv) Increase in percentage of area covered by an ecosystem-based management plan over the total area covered by countries, with the assistance of UNEP
(c) Services and benefits derived from ecosystems are integrated with development planning and accounting, and the implementation of biodiversity and ecosystem-related multilateral environmental agreements	(c) (i) Increase in percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that integrate priority ecosystem services into their national accounting processes
	(ii) Percentage of countries that have, with the assistance of UNEP, revised at least one of their environmental policy frameworks and one of their development plans to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services[7]

Strategy

11.19 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. In applying the 12 principles of the ecosystem management approach enunciated in the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP aims to catalyse understanding and use by countries of the approach that integrates the management of land, water and living resources. The aim is to conserve biodiversity, integrate the value of natural capital in decision-making and restore or sustain ecosystem services for the food security and improved water quality essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The integration of communities, indigenous people, gender perspectives and use of gender-sensitive indicators at the project level is key for UNEP. UNEP will ensure complementarity with its work on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

[6] More than 143 countries participate in 13 regional seas programmes established under the auspices of UNEP: Black Sea, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, Eastern Africa, South Asian Seas, Inter-agency Plan of Action for the Region Covered by the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) Sea Area, Mediterranean, North-East Pacific, North-West Pacific, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, South-East Pacific, Pacific, and Western Africa. Six of these programmes are directly administered by UNEP. There are five regional seas programmes that have not been established under the auspices of UNEP.

[7] Different countries would have different needs and priorities, building on what is already in place. In some countries the focus and support might be on agricultural policies, in others energy policies, and in still others, development plans.

11.20 Ensuring a regional balance, UNEP will work with the secretariats of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, and through long-term partnerships with the United Nations system and other key partners, to leverage impact and support countries to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as follows:

(a) UNEP will enhance the use of an ecosystem approach within planning, management and decision-making frameworks that affect biodiversity and provision of services from terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. UNEP will contribute to the challenge of feeding a growing global population in a sustainable manner and improve water quality while promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production, conservation of biodiversity and related ecosystems and governance reforms that enable participatory, cross-sectoral approaches to maintain biodiversity, ecosystem services and productivity of landscapes and interdependent ecosystems. Emphasis will be given to conserving biodiversity and maintaining the ecosystem services important for human well-being and provisioning, especially food security and water quality. Attention will also be given to equity issues, including access and benefit-sharing, taking into consideration varying gender roles on how vulnerable and disadvantaged communities could be compensated or rewarded. UNEP will support the upscaling of ecosystem management tools and methodologies to attain sectoral goals, tailoring innovative approaches to specific sectors to enable integration of an ecosystem approach into their planning processes;

(b) UNEP will also support countries in implementing ecosystem-based management to restore or sustain marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly food provisioning. UNEP work that will cut across national maritime boundaries is dependent on requests from the concerned countries. That will include managing human activities negatively impacting coastal and marine ecosystems, particularly coral reefs and mangroves, with attention to the dynamic relationship between land-based activities and the marine environment. UNEP will assist countries and regional bodies in customizing and applying ecosystem management through piloting, learning and transferring of good practices across different ecosystem contexts. UNEP will also support countries in adopting broader management reforms, involving gender-sensitive participatory approaches and private-public partnerships to restore or maintain marine and coastal ecosystem services and their associated biodiversity. Attention will be given to the growing pressures from climate change, coastal development, resource extraction and pollution. UNEP will build upon successful programmes and structures, such as the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Demonstration projects will catalyse the uptake and integration of the approach, targeting specific sectors, including water, fisheries and agriculture;

(c) UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface at the global, regional and national levels and provide leadership in the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in collaboration with relevant bodies. UNEP will also assist countries in creating the necessary institutional, legal and policy conditions to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into their development planning, decision-making, accounting and budgetary processes. That will involve the economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity in conjunction with the standard system of national accounts to provide better measures of economic performance and mainstreaming of natural capital in national development plans and programmes in line with countries'

biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreement commitments, particularly the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Assistance will be provided to countries, upon request, to find innovative ways of financing and to create favourable policy and institutional conditions for access and benefit-sharing, in support of the Nagoya Protocol. UNEP will work to ensure that the ecosystem approach is integrated into development planning, demonstrating to countries the value of ecosystem services, and encourage countries to increase their national budget allocation to manage ecosystems sustainably. Upon request, UNEP will assist countries in introducing macroeconomic indicators that incorporate ecosystem considerations. UNEP will assist countries in meeting their planning and reporting obligations under biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, engaging with the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat to ensure UNEP support to countries to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in coordination with the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen synergies and coherence in environmental governance in order to facilitate a transition towards environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies, respecting the mandate of each entity, demonstrate increasing coherence and synergy of actions on environmental issues	(a) (i) Increase in the number of joint initiatives to address environmental issues in a coordinated manner in the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies as a result of UNEP efforts (ii) Increase in the number of collaborative arrangements with the secretariats of selected multilateral environmental agreements that result in increased coherence and synergy between the UNEP programme of work and the programmes of work of those secretariats (iii) Increase in the number of policy instruments or action plans adopted by Governments and United Nations bodies pursuant to the post-2015 development framework, if and when agreed by the General Assembly, including the sustainable development goals that incorporate environmental objectives

	(iv) Increase in the number of United Nations agencies implementing emissions reduction strategies and/or environment management systems
	(v) Increase in the number of environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice that are referred to in policy documents of other United Nations agencies and bodies
(b) The capacity of countries to develop and enforce laws and strengthen institutions to achieve internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals and comply with related obligations is enhanced	(b) (i) Increase in the number of legal and institutional measures taken by countries to enforce the rule of law and improve the implementation of internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals, with the assistance of UNEP
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries that undertake a review of, and adopt recommendations for, enhanced compliance with, and enforcement of, international environmental obligations, with the assistance of UNEP at the request of those countries
	(iii) Increase in the number of initiatives and partnerships of major groups and stakeholders in support of the development and implementation of national and international environmental law, with the assistance of UNEP
(c) Countries increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into national and regional development policies and plans	(c) (i) Increase in the number of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries that increase by at least one level in the UNEP result measurement framework for assessing public sector engagement in strengthening and applying financial planning instruments for pro-poor growth

	and environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support[8]
	(iii) Increase in the number of policies and plans from subregional and regional forums that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support

Strategy

11.21 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Decisions of the Governing Council on international environmental governance and the outcomes of the deliberations on the institutional framework on sustainable development at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development define the direction of the subprogramme, particularly to reinforce UNEP efforts to strengthen environmental governance at all levels and formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment. The subprogramme aims to support coherent international decision-making processes on the environment, support development and implementation of environmental law, norms and standards, strengthen relevant institutions, and mainstream environmental sustainability in regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes, including through engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies. In addition to partnerships within the United Nations system, there will be strong cooperation with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental bodies and processes. Integration of gender perspectives and use of gender-sensitive indicators will be integral to this subprogramme.

11.22 UNEP will work with the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, other partners in the United Nations system and elsewhere with the following strategy:

(a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, the UNEP secretariat will assist the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP in promoting international cooperation in the field of the environment and set the global environmental agenda. UNEP will enhance

[8] Level 1: Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors do not identify and/or support strengthening of public sector budgeting process to enable tracking of pro-poor environmentally sustainable budgeting and expenditures. Level 2: Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors support and commission public expenditure reviews/ Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (PER/CPEIRs) with support from the Poverty-Environment Initiative. Mid-level professionals of Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors seek high-level support for endorsement of recommendations and elaboration and application of budget guidelines for pro-poor and sustainable environmental development at the national and/or subnational levels. Level 3: Revised budget mechanism/ guidelines elaborated based on PER/CPEIRs recommendations. Senior Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sector decision makers endorse revised budget guidelines and proceed with formal application. Level 4: Executive/Legislature endorse application of pro-poor and sustainable environmental development budget guidelines/measures, staff are trained, and measures taken to apply new budget procedures. Level 5: Sustained annual allocations by Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors for pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development at either the national or subnational levels.

cooperation and coordination across the United Nations system and among global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, and between UNEP and those agreements, to support their implementation. UNEP will lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment, which will strengthen coherence in international policymaking. UNEP, with relevant multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and partners, will conduct an assessment of how the multilateral system supports the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This assessment will include consideration of how UNEP can strengthen its support for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. At the inter-agency level, UNEP will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance, including on thematic environmental issues, in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums. UNEP will use the Environment Management Group to promote coherent policies and joint action on the part of all organizations and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;

(b) To catalyse international efforts that facilitate implementation of internationally agreed objectives and goals, UNEP will support the development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments from United Nations processes, the post-2015 development framework, if and when agreed, and that provide the framework for supporting effective institutions and governance systems. With other United Nations partners, UNEP will support efforts of Governments to develop and enforce environmental laws, and comply with relevant international environmental standards and obligations, including through legal technical assistance, training and other legal capacity-building activities. Strategic direction in this respect comes from the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV), adopted through Governing Council decision 25/11 on environmental law, and decision 27/9 on advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability. The latter introduces a new emphasis on promoting the environmental aspect of the rule of law and requires UNEP to take the lead in the United Nations. UNEP will also contribute to improving public participation in decision-making at the global, regional, subregional and national levels by promoting the active gender-balanced participation of stakeholders in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, and the application of the Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, adopted by the Governing Council in the annex to its decision SS.XI/5 A, and through decision 27/2;

(c) To support countries in mainstreaming environmental sustainability into their regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes, policies and plans, UNEP will support regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums in addressing environmental and sustainable development issues, including those of a transboundary nature, and catalyse support from partners in the implementation of their programmes of action. UNEP, including through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative, will support Governments in mainstreaming environmental issues into their development planning processes and in incorporating environmental considerations and related gender-related perspectives into common country assessments, United Nations Development

Assistance Partnerships/Frameworks (UNDAP/UNDAF) and related implementation programmes through partnerships with relevant United Nations institutions in support of the initiative known as One UN, carried out in pilot countries. UNEP will help to ensure the coherence of UNEP and United Nations activities through United Nations country teams and regional coordination structures such as the United Nations Development Group regional teams and the regional coordination mechanisms, placing attention on inter-agency cooperation.

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals and waste

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition among countries to the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to minimize impacts on the environment and human health

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to soundly manage chemicals and waste, including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements	(a) (i) Increase in the number and percentage of countries reporting the adoption of policies and regulatory frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries reporting the use of economic and market-based incentives and business policies and practices that promote the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP (iii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP reporting the use of industry reporting schemes that promote the sound take-up of chemicals and waste
(b) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(b) (i) Increase in the number and percentage of Governments addressing priority chemical issues, towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and their obligations under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP

		(ii) Increase in the number of businesses and industries addressing priority chemical issues, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP
		(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations addressing priority chemical issues under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP
(c) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound waste management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(c)	(i) Increase in the number and percentage of Governments addressing priority waste issues towards the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and their obligations under the related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP
		(ii) Increase in the number of businesses and industries addressing priority waste issues, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP
		(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations addressing priority waste issues under the waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP

Strategy

11.23 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP aims to catalyse action towards the sound management of chemicals and waste, taking into account gender-differentiated and socially differentiated impacts. UNEP will use multi-stakeholder partnerships to scale up the use of tools and guidelines, improve the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste management in health and other sectors and consolidate the scientific evidence underpinning chemicals and waste management. Key partners are the chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, a partnership with United Nations agencies, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. UNEP will also leverage impact through its work with the Global Environment Facility. The strategy of UNEP is threefold:

(a) UNEP will strengthen institutional capacities and policy instruments, including regulatory frameworks, needed for the sound management of chemicals and waste towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the implementation of the chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements. UNEP will facilitate chemicals management, as appropriate, through secretariat support for the Strategic Approach. UNEP will also provide the secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury during the interim period prior to its entry into force and support Governments towards its ratification, entry into force and implementation. This subprogramme will be coordinated with the Environmental governance subprogramme to realize synergies among the agreed chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements. At the national level, UNEP will, upon request, support countries in catalysing interministerial and multi-stakeholder engagement in order to achieve coherent and effective regulatory, voluntary and market-based policies that address sound chemicals management and the obligations of chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, integrating them into national policies, programmes and strategies. UNEP will promote multilateral and bilateral support, addressing sound chemicals and waste management, including through development planning processes;

(b) UNEP will support requesting countries in assessing and managing chemical risks. It will bring emerging issues for the sound management of chemicals to the attention of the international community. Priority actions will be supported through the development and demonstration of scientific and technical knowledge, a global outlook and tools for sound chemicals management. UNEP will keep under review trends in chemicals production, handling, movement, use, release and disposal in order to determine the environmental, health and socioeconomic impacts, gender and socially differentiated impacts and raise awareness of emerging issues. UNEP will help to develop countries' capacities to use scientific advice and guidelines and demonstrate chemicals risk assessment and management, including for chemicals listed in relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as lead and cadmium. Activities will be coordinated with the secretariats of the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements to ensure assistance to countries in implementing those treaties, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other supporting international programmes such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA);[9]

(c) UNEP will bring emerging issues for the sound management of wastes to the attention of the international community and support national, regional and global efforts to minimize waste generation and manage remaining wastes using environmentally sound means, ensuring synergy with UNEP work on chemicals. UNEP will take advantage of its competencies gained in the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production to boost resource recovery from wastes. Priority actions will focus on the development and demonstration of the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools for sound waste

[9] The sound management of chemicals in agriculture and other land-based activities is part of the Global Programme of Action. UNEP works with the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management as a response to the nutrient challenge, that is, how to reduce the amount of excess nutrients in the global environment consistent with global development.

management. That involves keeping under review the trends in waste production, handling, movement and disposal to determine the environmental, health and socioeconomic impacts, and raising awareness of emerging issues. UNEP will work with the secretariat of the Basel Convention and its regional centres and partnerships to develop countries' capacity to use advice and guidelines on waste management towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and to implement waste-related multilateral environmental agreements. UNEP will develop methods and tools to build capacities, identify priorities for action and to evaluate progress towards sound waste management.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

Objective of the Organization: To promote and assist efforts towards patterns in which goods and services are increasingly produced, processed and consumed in a sustainable way in order to reduce environmental impact and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Cross-sectoral scientific assessments, research, and tools for sustainable consumption and production and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication developed, shared and applied by policymakers, including in urban practices	(a) (i) Increase in the number of UNEP-supported regional, national and local institutions that progress in the development and integration of the green economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools, into their policies (ii) Increase in the number of references to UNEP resource efficiency assessments and reports in policy and strategic documents by global and regional forums, national institutions, business organizations and academia
(b) Uptake of sustainable consumption and production and green economy instruments and management practices in sectoral policies and in business and financial operations across global supply chains is increased, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication	(b) Increase in the number of stakeholders reporting progress on their improved management practices and use of more resource-efficient tools and instruments in sectoral policies, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners
(c) Enabling conditions for promoting more sustainable consumption choices and lifestyles are enhanced	(c) (i) Increase in the number of stakeholders reporting progress in the development and use of tools conducive of more sustainable consumption patterns, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners

	(ii) Increase in the number of projects initiated by stakeholders to promote more sustainable consumption lifestyles that are catalysed by UNEP

Strategy

11.24 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP aims to support countries and other stakeholders in implementing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote changes in unsustainable patterns of consumption and production to make the transition to more inclusive and resource-efficient societies.

11.25 The subprogramme has long-term experience in delivering across and within specific sectors through global multi-stakeholder partnerships and partnerships within the United Nations system, which will be strengthened to scale up results. Key to the subprogramme is the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, with five initial programmes operational. UNEP will continue the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, together with other United Nations agencies, to provide knowledge and best practices on green economy and offer technical assistance and capacity-building to interested countries and stakeholders in implementing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The scientific foundations of the subprogramme will be strengthened through the findings of the International Resource Panel. Gender perspectives will be addressed in design and implementation of projects with the use of gender-sensitive indicators.

11.26 The strategy of UNEP is threefold:

(a) UNEP, upon request, will scale up its assistance to Governments and other public institutions at the global, regional, national and subnational levels — taking into account their specifications and priorities — in developing green economy policies and practices in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote sustainable consumption and production. Using the International Resource Panel, UNEP will provide countries with scientific analysis of material flows, resource pressures and impacts in order to facilitate informed decision-making. It will support the delivery of the 10-year framework of programmes, for which UNEP is serving as secretariat with the support of the national focal points of the 10-year framework, and through the Global Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearinghouse. Capacities at the national, regional and city levels will be developed to put in place enabling policy and economic instruments that promote resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. That will include national economic assessments, guidance on fiscal and trade policies, market-based and legislative instruments, and national sustainable consumption and production action plans, as well as related capacity-building and technical assistance to support their implementation and demonstrate the benefits of accelerating the transition towards more resource-efficient societies;

(b) UNEP will strengthen its work to advance sustainability at the sectoral level and within and across the entire supply chain of services and manufactured goods. To promote resource efficiency in the management practices of the business and financial community and small and medium-sized companies, UNEP will bring its scientific assessment work to the business sector, design and build capacity on tools to promote the uptake of cleaner production and eco-innovation practices and new business models, share knowledge of environmentally sustainable technologies and best practices, and support corporate social responsibility and sustainability reporting. Mutually supportive policy tools, instruments and business strategies will be developed for high impact sectors. Targeted sectors include construction, food and agriculture, tourism and related industries dependent on natural resources. The banking, investment and insurance sectors will also be targeted through the UNEP Finance Initiative. UNEP will engage with partners to provide benchmarking that helps to elaborate voluntary or regulatory international norms and standards and tests and demonstrates the benefits of synergistic public and private sector approaches and efficient, clean and safe production methods. It will build on the work of others, stimulating cooperation between business and academia. Activities will contribute to the delivery of the 10-year framework of programmes as relevant;

(c) UNEP aims to develop favourable policy and business conditions that allow for more sustainable lifestyles. Key drivers of behavioural change will be identified to assist decision makers in assessing the impact of regulations on consumers' choices, including economic instruments and pricing. UNEP will strengthen capacities of public institutions in developing policy measures to stimulate the demand for more sustainable products, in particular sustainable public procurement and supporting infrastructure that allow for sustainable lifestyles. Accessible, reliable, verifiable and life-cycle approaches based on sustainability information by market suppliers will enable easy, practical and sustainable choice by consumers. UNEP will support the use of life-cycle-based sustainable product information tools such as eco-labelling and certification for consumers and market supply chain actors, building on and making more accessible the methodologies and recommendations produced under the life-cycle initiative of UNEP and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry. That will notably be done through the UNEP contribution to the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable procurement and consumer information.

11.27 The subprogramme complements the work of UNEP in other subprogrammes, on subjects such as energy efficiency, transport, building and manufacturing (subprogramme 1); agriculture, biodiversity valuation and ecosystem services (subprogramme 3); and waste management objectives (subprogramme 5).

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

Objective of the Organization: To empower stakeholders in their policymaking and decision-making by providing scientific information and knowledge and keeping the world environment under review

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Global, regional and national policymaking is facilitated by environmental information made available on open platforms	(a) (i) Increase in the number of United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy (ii) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy (iii) The level of accessibility and ease of use of UNEP environmental information through open platforms is measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information (iv) Increase in the number of United Nations inter-agency initiatives and external partnerships catalysed by UNEP that contribute scientifically credible and policy-relevant environmental data and indicators to UNEP assessment processes
(b) Global, regional and national assessment processes and policy planning are informed by emerging environmental issues	(b) Increase in the number of stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge the uptake in assessment and policy development processes of scenarios and early warning on emerging environmental issues identified by UNEP
(c) The capacity of countries to generate, access, analyse, use and communicate environmental information and knowledge, including data related to gender aspects, is enhanced	(c) (i) Increase in the number of countries that take the lead in generating, analysing, managing and using environmental information in comparable formats and with a focus on gender-sensitive tools, and making the information and knowledge available to the public and policymakers, as a result of UNEP intervention

	(ii) Increase in the number of countries making available credible, nationally generated data and access to country-specific environmental information in comparable formats on public platforms
	(iii) Increased number of major groups and stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge their involvement in the generation of, access to and use of environmental information available on public platforms

Strategy

11.28 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Early Warning and Assessment. UNEP aims to review the state of the global environment to help to ensure that emerging environmental problems of international significance are prioritized and receive consideration by Governments. UNEP will produce scientifically credible knowledge on the status and trends of the global environment, and contextualize it within the paradigm of sustainable development. UNEP will routinely update the status and trends of key environmental indicators, early warning information on emerging issues and policy-relevant environmental assessments, and support countries in generating environmental knowledge in order to inform decision-making. The comparative advantage of UNEP in influencing policy will be realized by means of contributions to intergovernmental platforms and mechanisms through, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the International Resource Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and through its convening power within the United Nations family, including the multilateral environmental agreements. This subprogramme will ensure the coherence of assessments carried out across all other UNEP subprogrammes. UNEP will work with partners active in environmental information, communication and policy such as scientific bodies and with the multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and sister United Nations agencies, among others, to implement the following strategy:

(a) UNEP will work to facilitate policymaking at the global, regional and national levels through the development of integrated assessments that provide sound science as a basis for decision-making. UNEP will develop tools and methods to enable integration of environmental, economic and social information. Scientific credibility and policy relevance are essential to UNEP integrated assessments. Internationally agreed environmental goals will be utilized to assess the state of the environment. For instance, UNEP will work with the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat to identify how to analyse progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. UNEP will seek complementarity and avoid duplication with other major environmental assessments and Global Environment Facility priority-setting processes. Collaboration with policymakers is critical to understanding their perspectives; it is considered in the assessments and ensures utility of assessment findings. UNEP will use cutting-edge information and

communication technologies to widen access to its information base, enhance the efficiency of, and engage broad stakeholder participation in, assessment processes and their outcomes. Scientific information from this subprogramme will be used to enhance implementation of the Environmental governance subprogramme;

(b) UNEP will provide scenarios on environmental trends by identifying data available in different localities and filling information gaps to provide early warning of emerging problems. That will comprise the development and consolidation of scientific approaches for the identification of critical thresholds and emerging issues. It will include outreach and awareness-raising in which knowledge generated is customized for a range of stakeholders, including United Nations agencies and targeted external stakeholders based on the issue, its locality and relevance to particular groups;

(c) UNEP will provide countries with policy advice and technical support to increase their ability to generate, access and analyse integrated environmental information, and continue to partner with relevant United Nations agencies, think tanks, scientific and academic institutions to improve the quality and utility of scientific information and knowledge generated at the national, subregional and regional levels. From the Global Gender and Environment Outlook to be launched in 2016, UNEP will provide information on gender and environmental management for utilization by its stakeholders in policymaking and implementation. UNEP will improve access to information for improved decision-making at the global, regional and national levels, in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The participation of major groups and stakeholders in information needs assessments, generation and collection of data and information will be facilitated at the national and local levels. UNEP will draw on the expertise and networks of its partners, including developed and developing countries and organizations that are maintaining regional, national and thematic environmental information systems, to identify data gaps and build the capacity of stakeholders to better access, generate and use information in shaping decisions towards an equitable and sustainable development pathway.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/198	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development

57/2	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
57/144	Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
60/142	Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
62/98	Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
65/2	Outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
66/288	The future we want
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/251	Change of the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
67/293	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
67/294	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
68/130	Policies and programmes involving youth
68/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
68/210	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development
68/223	Culture and sustainable development
68/234	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners

68/238	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
20/17	Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
SS.VI/1	Malmö Ministerial Declaration
SS.VII/5	Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme
22/7	Engaging business and industry
22/18	Civil society
	III: Long-term strategy for sport and the environment
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
SS.X/2	Sustainable development of the Arctic region
23/10	Poverty and the environment
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment
24/6	Small island developing States
25/6	Long-term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environmental issues
25/9	South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development
25/16	Support to Africa in environmental management and protection
27/2	Implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
27/11	State of the environment and contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to meeting substantive environmental challenges
27/13	Proposed medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017 and biennial programme of work and budget for 2014-2015

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

67/208	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

68/212	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Governing Council decisions

22/3	Climate and atmosphere
	I: Adaptation to climate change
	II: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
27/10	Climate Technology Centre and Network

Subprogramme 2
Disasters and conflicts

General Assembly resolutions

53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
63/137	Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
63/217	Natural disasters and vulnerability
68/36	Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
68/99	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
68/102	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
68/103	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
68/206	Oil slick on Lebanese shores
68/211	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Governing Council decisions

22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	IV: Post-conflict environmental assessments
	V: Environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
22/8	Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation
SS.XI/2	United Nations Environment Programme support for Haiti: strengthening environmental response in Haiti
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment (para. 10)
25/12	Environmental situation in the Gaza Strip
26/15	Strengthening international cooperation on the environmental aspects of emergency response and preparedness

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

General Assembly resolutions

58/217	International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
64/198	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
67/205	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
68/70	Oceans and the law of the sea
68/71	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
68/205	World Wildlife Day
68/209	Agricultural technology for development
68/213	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
68/214	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
68/216	Harmony with Nature
68/217	Sustainable mountain development
68/231	International Year of Pulses, 2016
68/232	World Soil Day and International Year of Soils
68/233	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Governing Council decisions

20/25	Freshwater
21/28	Further development and strengthening of regional seas programmes: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment, building partnerships and establishing linkages with multilateral environmental agreements
21/29	Establishment of a regional seas programme for the Central-East Pacific region

22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
	II: Global assessment of the state of the marine environment
	III: World Conservation Monitoring Centre
22/2	Water
	II: Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
	III: Regional Seas Programme
	IV: Coral reefs
	V: Marine safety and protection of the marine environment from accidental pollution
22/5	Enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme on forest-related issues
24/16	Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
	A: Freshwater
	B: Coasts, oceans and islands
26/14	Global Environment Monitoring System Water Programme
26/16	Promoting South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development
27/3	International water quality guidelines for ecosystems
27/4	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
27/6	Oceans

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

59/237	United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
64/201	United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
67/7	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
67/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
67/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
67/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

67/249	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
67/302	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
67/303	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
68/213	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
68/214	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

Governing Council decisions

20/18	Environmental conventions
21/1	Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
21/8	Biosafety
21/23	Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
21/27	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
SS.VII/1	International environmental governance
SS.VII/4	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
22/17	Governance and law
	I: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 57/251 on the report of the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum
	II: Implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law by the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme

SS.XI/5	Environmental law
	A. Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
	B. Guidelines for the Development of Domestic Legislation on Liability, Response Action and Compensation for Damage Caused by Activities Dangerous to the Environment
SS.XII/3	International environmental governance
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving policy goals and targets
25/11	Environmental law
	I. Fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law
27/5	Coordination across the United Nations system, including the Environment Management Group
27/9	Advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals and waste

General Assembly resolutions

68/73	Effects of atomic radiation
68/208	Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea
68/218	The role of the international community in averting the radiation threat in Central Asia

Governing Council decisions

SS.IX/1	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
SS.XII/4	Consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes
SS.XII/5	Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and wastes cluster
24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
25/5	Chemicals management, including mercury
27/12	Chemicals and waste management

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

General Assembly resolutions

60/190	Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
67/223	Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
68/207	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

Governing Council decisions

20/29	Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of economics, trade and financial services
21/14	Trade and environment
27/7	Work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production
27/8	Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

General Assembly resolutions

60/47	Question of Antarctica
67/113	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (paras. 10 and 11)

Governing Council decisions

22/1	Early warning, assessment and monitoring
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
SS.XII/6	World environmental situation

24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving policy goals and targets